

SECRET

"PARTICULARS IN FRAMING A PROGRAM FOR EXTENSION
OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES".

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Prepared by War Ministry, dated 29 May 1937.

II. Resume of Policy Relating to Execution of Essentials
of 5-Year Program of Important Industries.

Trial Draft Prepared by Army, dated 10 June 1937.

III. Summary of Program for Extension of Productive
Capacity.

Prepared by Planning Board, dated January 1939.

ESSENTIALS OF 5-YEAR PROGRAM OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

WAR MINISTRY, 29 May 1937

I PRINCIPLE

I. We plan systematically to promote the activity of important industries generally by 1941, so that, if anything happens, our country may be capable of self-supplying the important materials in Japan, Manchuria and North China and also to realize long-stride advancement of the nation's strength in peace time, ensuring the actual power of leadership in East Asia.

II OUTLINE

1. This program, having in view five years from 1937 to 1941 as its first period, is to strictly select the classes and goals of important industries for the national defense and to control and encourage the realization production. Although five years has been set as a general period, the extent and time of achievement of the advancement and expansion shall be adjusted in conformity with the degree of demand for the various materials

According to the degree of progress of the first period, necessary plans shall be prearranged for the second period.

2. Although our Empire is made the subject in the promotion of important industries for national defense, the requisite industries (for national defense) should be pushed ahead to the continent as far as possible according to the principle of right work in the right place with Japan and Manchuria as a single sphere and in consideration of their necessity in our national defense, and, furthermore, observing the farsighted future policy of our Empire, we should pick out the most important resources,

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2. Although our Empire is made the subject in the promotion of important industries for national defense, the requisite industries (for national defense) should be pushed ahead to the continent as far as possible according to the principle of right work in the right place with Japan and Manchuria as a single sphere and in consideration of their necessity in our national defense, and, furthermore, observing the farsighted future policy of our Empire, we should pick out the most important resources,

should ingeniously take the initiative in economic exploitation of North China, and should make efforts to secure its natural resources.

3. In carrying out this program, it is considered advisable to avoid causing an abrupt change in our present system of capitalism. However, proper and timely measures should be taken in connection with the control of circulation of money, finance, prices of goods, trade, settlement of accounts with foreign countries, transportation, distribution (of commodities), labour and non-important production and consumption so as to ensure the wholesale and satisfactory progress of the program.

4. In the promotion of important industries, those elements such as technique, capital, raw materials, etc., should be coordinated, and perceiving the mutual relationship of the various industries, we should eliminate any discord among them. However, we must distinguish the degree of importance and urgency and pick out in the first place the most important and urgent ones and encourage their achievement. With the above in view, the important items to be taken up with priority in our first period program are listed as follows:

1. Munitions industry
2. Aircraft industry
3. Automobile industry
4. Engineering machinery industry
5. Iron and steel industry
6. Liquid fuel industry
7. Coal industry
8. General machinery industry
9. Aluminium industry
10. Magnesium industry
11. Shipbuilding industry
12. Electric-power industry
13. Railway car industry

The promotion of the Munitions and Aircraft Industries should be in accordance with the plan separately framed by the Army, but, elements such as funds, machinery materials, labour, fuel, motive power, etc., which should be dealt with and arranged in parallel with the promotion of general important industries, are included in this program.

5. Based on the foregoing principles, the general goal for the promotion of important industries and their arrangement in Japan and Manchuria are roughly shown in the attached table.

GENERAL GOAL FOR PROMOTION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

ITEMS	UNITS	GOAL FOR PROMOTION OF PRODUCTION			GOAL FOR	EXPAN
		TOTAL	JAPAN	MANCHURIA	TOTAL	JA
Aircraft	No.	()	()	()	Civil Use 2,000	
Automobiles	10,000 Cars	10	9	1	30	
Engineering Machinery	10,000 Machines	50	45	5		
	Steel Materials	1,000 (1,300)	700 (900)	300 (400)		
Iron & Steel	Pig Iron 10,000 Metric tons	1,150 (1,550)	750 (1,000)	400 (550)		
	Iron Ore	2,250	1,050	1,200	Ore in Stock 800	
Liquid	Gasoline	330	190	140	Compulsory Oil Storage as per present rule	Compuls Storage present
Fuel	Alcohol 10,000 Kilo litres	50	45	5		
	Benzol	20	14	6		
	Heavy Oil	235	135	100		
Coal	10,000 Metric tons	11,000	7,200	3,800		
Aluminum	10,000 Metric tons	10	7	3		
Magnesium	1,000 Metric tons	9	6	3		
Vessels	10,000 tons	(93)	(86)	(7)	700	68
Electric Power	10,000 k.w.					
Railway Cars	No.				L 2,200 W 52,700	L 1,0 W 30,

NOTES: 1. Yearly production of General Machinery of approximately 2,700,000,000 is the goal. 2. although pre-arranged as shown in this table, is to be subject to re-adjustment in accordance with figures in parentheses in "Goal for Promotion of Production" column represent Capacity of investigation is urged in connection with the construction of Cross-Korean Channel Railway

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

EXPANSION OF HOLDING CAPACITY		REMARKS
JAPAN	MANCHURIA	
		Goal for promotion of production is not shown in order to keep secrecy.
26	4	1. Small size automobiles & tractors are not included. 2. Proportion of passenger automobiles & trucks to be generally equal.
		Deficiency in Japan to be supplemented from Manchuria.
800		Deficiency of about 4,500,000 k. t. in Japan to be supplemented from Central & South China, South Seas & Australia. Besides, efforts shall be made to utilize Resources of North China to curtail the above imports.
Oil per e	Compulsory Oil Storages as per present rule	Compulsory Oil Storage as per present rule.
		To be mixed with Gasoline
		Benzol, to be exclusively for peace time
		1,000,000 Kilo-litre from Manchuria is Shale Oil
		10,000,000 k.g. to be imported to Japan from Manchuria.
680	20	Vessels under 1,000 tons & above 25 years of age are not included.
L 1,000 W 30,000	L 1,200 W 22,700	1. Figures of this column represent required amount of increase. 2. Manchoukuo column includes Korea. 3. L. Represents locomotive & W. Represents Freight wagons.
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II. RESUME OF POLICY RELATING TO
EXECUTION OF SUMMARY OF
5-YEAR PROGRAM OF
IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES

(Draft)

Tentative Draft by Army,

10 June 1937

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No. 1. Principle

No. 2. Plans

1. Financial Policy (for raising funds)
2. Foreign trade and exchange policy
3. Policy on Commodity Prices
4. Policy for Controlling Industry
5. Policy for Technicians & Labourers
6. Policy for Machine Industry
7. Transportation Policy
8. Policy for Assuring Stability of People's
Subsistence
9. (National) Financial Policy
10. Reformation of Administrative Organizations

Tables Attached:

- No. 1. Table showing proportion of expansion of
projected industries
- No. 2. Table showing assumed amount of people's savings
- No. 3. Table showing approximate amount of necessary funds
under Japanese-Manchurian Industrial Extension
Program
- No. 4. Estimates of subsidy by Japanese Government to
the projected industries

Outline of Plan for Expansion of Productive Power.

In view of the present situation at home and abroad, this plan aims at the repletion and strengthening of the power of our nation, which is the stabilizing force of East Asia, and at the establishment of a comprehensive productive power expansion plan for Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which will bring about the realization of the necessary goal in regard to important national defense and basic industries by 1941, in order to be prepared for the epochal development of our country's destiny in the future; to be attained in spite of all difficulties.

I. Basic Policy.

A. The scope of this plan chiefly aims at the perfection of the foundation of national defense, and is particularly restricted to ^{essential} industries requiring rapid expansion under a unified plan.

B. This plan is for the establishment of a plan for the expansion of the productive power of the major industries of our country based on the policy for the establishment of a comprehensive plan for Japan, Manchoukuo and China through close contact and coordination among Japan, Manchoukuo, and China.

C. This plan aims at the establishment of self-sufficiency in regard to important resources within the sphere of our influence and thereby avoid depending on the resources of a third power as far as possible even in time of an emergency.

The prospective distribution of the shares of capital expenditures necessary for the enforcement of this plan is generally as follows:

(Unit = Yen 1,000,000)					
Years	Japanese Government	Manchukuo Government	Civilians	Total	NOTES
1937	30	4	700	734	1. Estimates of
1938	146	90	1,866	2,102	necessary funds for
1939	261	130	1,866	2,257	the respective
1940	278	130	1,866	2,274	industries are
1941	289	125	755	1,169	shown in attached
					Table No. 3
TOTAL	1,004	479	7,053	8,536	2. Estimates of
					investments by the
Remarks:	To be included :		Principally :		Japanese Govern-
	in increased amount of		consists of private in-		ment are shown in
	Government Expenditure		vestment of Japanese nationals		attached Table
					No. 4.

And it is assumed that the people's savings, which must provide the required fund amounting approximately to 17,000,000,000 Yen as shown above, will reach about 17,000,000,000 Yen within the period of this plan (Refer attached Table No. 2).

However, in addition to the foregoing, there will be demand for funds of about a billion and several hundred million yen including local and foreign investment during these five years. Consequently, although it is thought needless to be extremely pessimistic over the

raising of funds, it is not difficult to presume that a control will be necessary to quite an extent.

For the above purpose, our nation should exert itself for a smooth progress of this plan with a complete collaboration among all officials and people.

Herewith, several financial policies essential for carrying out this plan, are set forth.

- A. In order to facilitate supply of funds essential to the construction to accompany the fulfilment of this plan, the basic principle for guiding finance shall be carried out smoothly by the positive and voluntary cooperation of the existing banking organs.
- B. However, with a view to avoiding various obstructions liable to be met with in the money market, necessary and appropriate control is to be exercised.

The prime object of this control may be summarized as follows:

To facilitate raising of necessary funds for this plan.

To contrive to increase positively new savings, which are the sources for the supply of funds.

To adjust the investment of capitals and to prevent double investment.

To firmly maintain the proper and relevant policy in respect to rate of interest.

- C. Several concrete measures essential for the above purposes, may be stated as follows:

- (1) Measures for facilitating raising of funds.

- (a) To amend the Bank of Japan Act and have the bank administrate the finance of the basic industries.

- (b) To grant this bank the controlling and supervisory powers over various banking organs.
 - (c) To amend the Industrial Bank of Japan Act and extend the legal limit of issuance of debentures by 15 times the present system. For this end, necessary increase of capital shall be made by means of Government investment.
 - (d) To grant this bank monopoly power over issue and trust of public bonds and debentures and to have it exercise control over the loan market.
 - (e) To revise the system of real rights granted by way of security.
 - (f) To extend the financing of industries by the funds of Deposit Section / of Finance Ministry/ and Post Office Insurance.
- (2) Measures for increasing savings.
- (a) To open a national movement for practicing economy of consumption and thrift and saving.
 - (b) To lower the minimum limit of postal savings (from 10 sen to 5 sen).
 - (c) To start house-to-house collection system of postal savings (similar to post office insurance).
- (3) Measures for adjusting investment of capital.
- (a) To suppress fresh investment in non-urgent and non-essential enterprises.
 - (b) To have the Bank of Japan supervise and guide the employment of capital by the various banking organs.
 - (c) To restrain double investment.
- (4) Measure for interest rate.
- (a) To firmly maintain the general low money rate policy.

- (b) To exercise control over the rate of interest of public bonds and debentures by unified acceptance of public bonds and debentures by the Industrial Bank of Japan.
- (c) To make an adjustment of long-term interest and of interest on public loan bonds.
- (d) To regulate employment of funds of the Deposit Section, for the purpose of suppressing sudden rise of money rates.
- (e) To accelerate the amalgamation and rationalization of the various banking organs with a view to lowering the cost of raising funds to the utmost.

D. To carry out a sound currency policy and to manage the money market properly and opportunely under the control of the Central Bank.

II. Foreign Trade and Exchange Policy.

Upon estimating the international receipts and payments accompanying the execution of this plan, Japan and Manchuria considered as one unit, the deficiency in international payments as shown in the following table exceeded^{ed} 1,000,000,000 yen for the years 1937 and 1938, and this cannot be paid up with that year's gold export alone. However, ^{with} the repletion of productive power, it is anticipated that this decline will be checked and that the international balance will improve from 1940 on.

ESTIMATES OF INTERNATIONAL RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS, JAPAN & MANCHURIA
CONSIDERED UNIT, ACCOMPANYING EXECUTION OF THIS PLAN

as per

(Unit = Yen 1,000,000)

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total	Average
Total Exports	4,085	4,478	4,987	5,420	5,917	24,887	4,977
Total Imports	4,699	5,367	5,423	5,458	5,470	26,417	5,283
Excess of Exports or Imports (-)	614	(-)889	(-)436	(-) 38	447	(-)1,530	(-) 306
Receipts & Payments outside of Foreign Trade	230	230	230	230	230	1,150	230
International Receipts & Payments (-)	(-) 384	(-) 659	(-)206	192	677	(-) 380	(-) 76
Export of Gold	154	370	180				
Excess or Deficiency of Payment (-)	(-) 230	(-) 289	(-) 26				

And as whether or not the balance would improve depends on proper foreign trade and exchange measures of the government, it is deemed necessary to consider the following policies.

A. Measure for Foreign Trade.

(1) Comprehensive Trade Control Plan.

- (a) To enact "a trade control law", regulating uniformly the domestic and foreign territories and institute "Trade Guild Law" with a view to promoting autonomous control and common interest of the traders.
- (b) To establish "A Foreign Trade Ministry" with a view to proper adjustment and management of foreign trade.

- (e) To establish a National Policy Foreign Trade Company, Ltd., to undertake the export and import of those manufactures important for national defense.
- (2) Positive measures for accelerating export. The emphasis in exportation shall be laid on the munitions industry and ^{materials} for production. Provided that, in order to maintain balance of the international receipts and payments, the export of textile goods and consumable materials shall be encouraged as heretofore (Vide attached Table No. 3).
 - (a) To strengthen the Export Association and enforce compulsory participation of all exporters. The association shall also be made to exercise independent control in respect to qualities, quantities and prices.
 - (b) To undertake complete organization of export banking organs for the smooth functioning of export finance.
 - (c) To intensify the existing Export Compensation Law and to promote overseas exportation by means of export compensation and credit compensation.
 - (d) For the purpose of propagandizing Japanese and Manchurian goods and speedy collection of trade-intelligence from various sources, to institute Trade Offices in the principal cities of the world and, in addition, to station trade intelligence officials in the necessary points.
- (3) Negative measures for suppressing import.
 - (a) To keep in force the present import-bill permit system, if found necessary, and to apply proper and timely control over the importation of non-expedient and non-essential articles.

- (b) To vest the Trade Minister with the controlling power over customs duties. To amend the Customs Law, laying emphasis on international receipts and payments, and adopt the Japan-Manchurian Preferential Tariff System, which aims at the abolishment of double duty and customs duties.
- (c) To demand, under the indemnification principle, the promotion of exportation or the suppression of importation to those over-import countries such as U.S.A., Australia, Germany, Canada, India, etc., and, on the contrary, to adopt the scattered purchase system according to the import compensation system, in response to the demand for indemnification of those over-export countries such as Central America and the Near East.
- (4) Improvement of receipts and payments outside of overseas trade.
 - (a) To encourage the expansion of our shipping business and increase the income from overseas freight.
 - (b) To endeavour to attract the foreign tourists and simultaneously to curtail expenditures abroad of Japanese and Manchurian nationals.

B. Exchange Plan.

- (a) To maintain, as far as possible, the exchange rate of 1s 2d against Britain for the purpose of stabilizing the exchange value.
- (b) To intensify the Foreign Exchange Control Law and completely stop the flight abroad and speculative investment abroad of our capital..
- (c) To fix appropriate and opportune purchasing value of gold in order to encourage an epochmaking production

of gold (Vide attached Table No. 3). To remove the holdings of the Manchurian Central Bank to the Bank of Japan and to export necessary gold.

- (d) To create a long term credit abroad amounting approximately to 500,000,000 yen for five years, the proposed countries being U.S.A., Britain, and Germany.

III. Policy for Prices of Goods.

As the result of increase of demand for goods, following the execution of this program, it is presumed that the price level within the period of this program may rise by 10% more or less per year.

Consequently, it becomes an urgent problem to make pertinent the measures for price and wages to ensure uninterrupted execution of this program and to prevent probable decline of export-trade which would follow^a rise of production costs and also to avoid the confusion of people's livelihood. For this purpose, the following measures are deemed necessary.

- A. To speedily increase the production of iron and other important materials. To amplify the supply of articles by all means and to facilitate their distribution.
- B. To intensify the price control, if conditions so require, not only on the standard of price of general merchandise but also on the individual price.
- C. To make all possible efforts to avoid stimulating the domestic market resulting from an excessive restriction of imports, namely, holding back of commodities, big increase of speculative imports and the resultant boosting of market price abroad.

Especially as regards the projected industries, export industries, and industries producing the principal necessities of life, to operate the priority import system and to examine the import prices according to the standard price to be determined from time to time.

- D. To intensify the Anti-Profiteering Ordinance and to control all attempts for limiting supplies and unreasonable profiteering, imposing heavy penalties on the offenders.
- E. To institute Price Inspectors (Kakaku-Kan) with function of inspecting prices in pursuance of the provisions of Anti-Profiteering Ordinance, Important Industries Control Law and Important Fertilizer Industry Control Law.
To make it necessary to obtain government permission in order to raise the price of any important merchandise (to be enforced immediately).
- F. To designate the cartels or associations of coal and other important home product materials and machineries (i.e. Engineering Industry Association, Commercial Association, Marine Products Association, Industrial Association, etc.) as the controlling bodies and make them exercise control on production, sales allocation of distribution, and on prices.
- G. To have the merchants submit monthly reports of amount in stock, amount under contract, and amount of production to the competent minister through the competent prefectural offices.
- H. To prevent increase of freight costs and to undertake importation of about 650,000 tons old ships, if found necessary, for the purpose of stocking scrap iron.
- I. To control use of iron and other important merchandises and also papers. This may be effected by way of building permission for iron materials and for papers by restricting the number of pages in newspapers and magazines.

J. To take measures for preventing rise in general cost of living.

- (1). To require permission of the competent authorities for raising house-rent, and to make it a fundamental principle not to grant such permission throughout the period of this program. This rule shall also apply to the case of beanpaste (miso), sauce (shoyu), meats, electric lights, gas, and water-supply.
- (2). To effect reduction or exemption of sugar consumption tax within Japan.
- (3). To adopt regulation uniforms for civil service employees causing the private companies and banks to follow this example, and thus undertake to simplify general clothings.

IV. Policy for Control of Industries.

Although this policy may only be quickly achieved by people's close union brought about through collaboration of the Government and people and labour and capital under stern and confidence-inspiring guidance by the Government, the essence virtually lies in the most efficient utilization of the existing economic organizations. From this point of view, the existing economic organizations and useful persons engaged in their management shall be mobilized in a most logical and efficient way so as to make them leaders in the execution of this policy.

Accordingly, in respect to the problem of forms of enterprises, it is planned to strengthen state administration where necessary with a view to attaining the nation's objectives by independent control of private enterprises without placing them under state ownership or state management.

The urgent measures called for in the meantime in pursuance of the foregoing principle shall be as undernoted.

- A. To extend the Industry Control Bureau as follows:
- (a) To strengthen the existing organization of the Industry Control Bureau.
 - (b) To institute a committee composed of representatives of production, distribution and consumption to ensure pertinence and smoothness in applying the relative laws.
- B. The important industries shall be subject to control in accordance with the following principles:
- (a) To intensify the policy of aiding industries and, if necessary, to grant subsidy, compensation for loss, and guarantee of profit to those national policy enterprises.
 - (b) To enact a special law for each proposed industry.
 - (c) As to munitions industries, to make it compulsory to obtain the Government permission concerning the following items.
 - (1) The reduction and disuse of producing facilities.
 - (2) The important matters relating to production, sale, labour, and general trade.
 - (3) Disposal of profit or loss.
 - (d) Ceilings on unit prices shall be exercised in case especially necessary. The disposal of profit shall be directed from the point of view of state policy when necessary.
- C. The fundamental industries shall be expanded in accordance with the following principle.

(1) Iron and Steel Industries.

- (a) To aid import and custody of material ores and to suppress importation of scrap iron, if required.
- (b) To urge disposition of the poor mines.
- (c) To stimulate use of iron sand.
- (d) To foster the spread of special tempering method.
- (e) To accelerate improvement of quality and increased production of special steel.
- (f) To unify control of importation and distribution of iron and steel from the standpoint of state policy.
- (g) To unify and rationalize the distributing and purchasing system of steel material throughout Japan and Manchuria.

2) Petroleum.

- (a) To enforce a decisive subsidizing policy for synthetic petroleum and exploitation of oil-fields in order to ensure self-sustaining of fuel oil supplies.
- (b) To establish special juridical person Imperial Fuel Industry Promoting Company in order to ensure an ample supply of funds for the petroleum industry, and also to let them put into effect synthetic petroleum industry, which is necessary.
- (c) To control and utilize the domestic manufacturing capacity of machinery (including those under governmental management) and to contrive for quick equipment of synthetic petroleum plants. Provided that in its early state, the equipping shall be aimed at approximately one million metric tons per year as the goal and to import German equipments as the national policy.
- (d) Having the above in view, to establish special juridical person National Policy Machinery Manufacturing Company

making synthetic petroleum manufacturing plants for the making of machineries of high precision and importance. For this purpose, 10,000 metric ton forcing press and other engineering machineries essential for their equipping shall be expeditiously imported preferably from Germany as the national policy.

(e) The manufacturing method of synthetic petroleum and the form of enterprise shall not be subject to any particular restriction. However, emphasis shall be laid on production of gasoline of superior quality for aircraft use and of Diesel Oil.

(f) In development of artificial fuel oil industry for war use stress shall be laid on the continent, especially in the rational utilization of Manchurian coal.

(g) In addition to acceleration of the prospecting of the existing oil-fields, to exert exploitation of hidden oil-fields by extensive and drastic investigation of oil veins running through the Empire and the neighboring countries under national management.

(h) To stimulate research and utilization of substitute fuels.

(3) Coal Industry.

(a) In the exploitation of coal-fields emphasis shall be laid on the continent.

(b) To make unified control over the price and distribution throughout Japan and Manchuria and specially to promote the importation of Manchurian coal.

(c) To unify and liquidate those inferior enterprises in order to rationalize this industry.

(4) Electric Power.

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- (c) To unify and liquidate those inferior enterprises in order to rationalize this industry.

(4) Electric Power.

- (a) To put the generation and transmission of electric power under private ownership and governmental management, contriving the abolishment of double equipping, rationalization of equipments and thorough exploitation and utilization of hidden resources. For the above purpose, to create a special juridical person, The Japan Electric Power Equipment Company and let it administrate and manage these matters.
 - (b) To exercise necessary control over the price, equipment etc., in connection with the distribution of electric power.
 - (c) The jurisdiction shall be with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and importance attached to the promotion of industries. Particularly, to practice the general low rate system and, moreover, to apply the specific low rate system to the specially designated industries for quickening the promotion of the important national defense industries.
 - (d) To place emphasis on water power exploitation and maintain the principle of "water power prior to fire power".
- (5) Aluminium and Magnesium.
- (a) To provide abundant and cheap electric power supplies so as to reduce the production cost to the lowest possible degree.
 - (b) To cultivate positively their uses by dint of the national policy and extend the scope of their general demand.
 - (c) To strive to utilize the continental resources as far as possible.
- (D) To amend the Important Industries Control Law as follows:

1. To discontinue the designating system of industries and employ a general cartel law.
 2. To make the efficient use of the provisions controlling the establishment and extension of enterprises with a view to inducing new investments.
 3. To strengthen public benefit regulations, ensuring specially their prompt and appropriate application.
 4. To intensify the penalty provisions, adopting the corporal punishment system and imposing deprivation of the trade right according to the circumstances.
- (E) In order to unofficially guide and control the execution of this policy throughout Japan and Manchuria, to create in the capital an organ for unified guidance and control.
- (F) Particularly in Manchuria, to designate iron, coal and petroleum industries as war industries and urge their expeditious development by means of military aid in addition to ordinary aid.
- (G) Beside the above to take measures for uniformity of research, assistance, and encouragement of inventions as regard essential industries and spur research in and exploitation of requisite resources.

74. Plans for Technicians and Labourers.

Consequent to the rise of productive capacity and in general industries and the increase of traffic following the execution of this program, the demand for technicians, skilled workmen and ordinary labourers in the manufacturing, mining and transport industries around 1941 is expected to be so increased as shown hereunder.

1. To discontinue the designating system of industries and employ a general cartel law.
 2. To make the efficient use of the provisions controlling the establishment and extension of enterprises with a view to inducing new investments.
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- (G) Beside the above to take measures for uniformity of research, assistance, and encouragement of inventions as regard essential industries and spur research in and exploitation of requisite resources.

7 4. Plans for Technicians and Labourers.

Consequent to the rise of productive capacity and in general industries and the increase of traffic following the execution of this program, the demand for technicians, skilled workmen and ordinary labourers in the manufacturing, mining and transport industries around 1941 is expected to be so increased as shown hereunder.

(Unit = One Thousand Men)

Class	1936	1941	Number of Increase	Proportion of Increase
Technicians	137	232	95	1.7%
Skilled Workmen	674	1,339	665	1.9%
Ordinary Labourers	6,090	8,027	1,937	1.3%

Of the foregoing, the portion to be supplied by natural increase is anticipated to be 78,000 technicians, 559,000 skilled workmen and 6,975,000 ordinary labourers. In addition to this, it is calculated that 9,780 technicians are to be raised in their status from the lower grade as well as supplied from the graduates, therefore, the ultimate number of men needed for special replenishment training will be 6,700 technicians, 96,000 skilled workmen and 1,052,000 ordinary labourers. For this purpose the following steps should be taken by the Government.

(1) Plans for Technicians.

To plan the increase of graduates from the industrial sections of government, public and private universities, and from the industrial technical colleges creation of industrial sections in private universities, raising of status of the industrial technical colleges and A-class industrial schools and also attaching of the technical colleges to government, public and private universities.

(2) Plans for skilled workmen.

To establish or extend the training institutes for skilled workmen in the metropolitan and local prefectures and also in large factories.

(3) Plans for ordinary labourers.

To contrive absorption chiefly from the agricultural and commercial population and strengthen the organization of employment agency office in order to ensure smooth progress of the absorption. Also, to make efforts in dispersing industries into the provinces.

(4) Necessary expenses.

The expense required for training technicians and skilled workmen is estimated at 87,600,000 yen (to include equipment, expenses and working budget for five years) of which 58,300,000 yen will be disbursed by the Government.

VI. Plans for Mechanical Industries.

From the present status of our productive capacity, it is quite impossible to self-supply immediately all the necessary machineries for this program, so that, it becomes imperative for satisfying the most urgent demand of the least amount to have recourse to importation. The import is roughly estimated as hereunder.

(Unit : One Million Yen)				
CLASS		Total Amount Required	Amount to be Imported	Remarks
Needed for this Program	General Machinery	2,900	950	All based on Assumption.
	Engineering Machinery	500	250	
Machinery needed for Other General Industries		10,500	1,050	
TOTAL		13,900	2,250	

Even though we estimate the export amount of our home made machinery for five years at 1,700,000,000 Yen, the balance will result in a considerable excess of imports. However, such a phenomenon is quite unavoidable for a country in the course of building up her heavy industries and we have to make up with all despatch for our lacks by adopting the equipment and techniques of others so as to quickly secure the means of independence and self-support, aiming at advancing into the international market before long. For this purpose, the following steps are necessarily to be taken.

- (1) To create a special juridical person, National Policy Machinery-manufacturing Company and charge it with the manufacture of machineries of limited demand, engineering machinery of high precision, coal liquefying machinery and the like which are considered to be too difficult for the existing enterprises from the technical and economical point of view.
- (2) To expedite imports to undertake ^{techniques} and installation under the national policy. These ~~xxxxxx~~ shall be principally conducted by the National Policy Trading Companies which will execute control of orders abroad, investigation of order accepting capacity abroad, suppression of importing price and financing export funds, etc.
- (3) To plan quick promotion of productive capacity by standardization of various gauges of manufactures, rationalization of giving orders at home and control in the descriptions of manufactures.
- (4) To make efforts in controlling subcontractors to promote their qualities and capability.

VII . Traffic Policy..

The Government is to contrive complete equipping of railways, harbors and roads, over-all rationalization of the freight rates and cancellation of non-urgent transportations with a view to meeting the increased amount of freight following this plan. Apart from the above, the Government is to frame a resolute protective and fostering policy towards the civil air transportation in order to guarantee its epoch-making development. The principal items pertaining to the above problem will be:

- (1) Railways.
 - (a) To adopt the principle of "freight first, passengers second so as to assure the smooth working of freight traffic in spite of all difficulties.

- (b) To expedite realization of the straight-line plan of principal main lines of Manchurian-Korean Railways to promote their transporting capacity.
- (c) To adopt specific low freight rates system for the constructive materials of important industries and their essential commodities and particularly in Manchuria and Korea, to practice long-distance diminishing freight rates.
- (d) To undertake construction and improvement of railways in the important industrial zones in Manchuria and Korea in accordance with their requirements. .

(2) Marine Transportation.

- (a) To firmly establish "Home cargo on home ship" principle. For this end, to execute import of old vessels, if it is found inevitably (as stated before).
- (b) To stimulate increase in building of superior vessels.
- (c) To accommodate special carriers for coal, steel material, iron ore and petroleum.
- (d) To improve harbour accommodations in the important industrial zones.

(3) Land Transportation.

- (a) To take up home made motor-vehicle principle with one accord of the Government and people, provided that during the period of this program, use of cheap "Ford" and "Chevrolet" within the limits of necessity is to be exempted.
- (b) To urge propagation of large size motor-trucks of superior home manufacture to supplement the deficiency of railway transportation.
- (c) Other measures to be taken are:
 1. Equipment of roads to afford facilities to motorcar transportation.
 2. Standardization of motor-vehicles for business

purposes and restrictions on the use of the cars of inferior quality.

3. Propagation and fostering of Diesel cars.
4. Reduction and exemption of various taxation on motorcars.

(4) Aviation.

- (a) To create speedily the Central Air Technical Research Institute to encourage epoch-making advancement of air techniques.
- (b) To rationalize regular air-transport service rates and extend as much as possible its use for civil purposes.
- (c) To spur working en bloc of railway and air transport and to stimulate progress of air-transport through the medium of the railways.
- (d) To extend further the protection and fostering with a view to founding regular international air routes over the continent and ocean areas.
- (e) Furthermore, to carry into effect the following progressive and protective policies.
 1. Creation of duty of keeping aircrafts at the large companies and factories.
 2. Encouragement of research and trial manufacture of special bodies or motor engines.
 3. Aid to private purchase of home made aircrafts.
 4. Stimulation and aid to export of home made aircrafts.
 5. Encouragement of searching fish-shoals by aircraft.
 6. Encouragement of various air work (photography, survey, etc.).
 7. Establishment of air navigation insurance system.
 8. Guarantee of upkeep of aircraft manufacturing equipment, etc.

VIII POLICY FOR ASSURING STABILITY OF PEOPLE'S SUBSISTENCE.

The development recorded by our industries in the recent years is worthy of special mention. However, owing to its recent origin, we can not deny the fact that in comparison with other powers, with national wealth and people's income, we have a remarkably lower standard. The prime object of this program of course lies in the unified organization of the nation's strength, so that, by the execution of this program, various industries now being expanded can make big advancement and it is assumed that through the increase in production the people's earnings will rise from the present 20,000,000,000 yen to over 30,000,000,000 yen by about 1941. However, special caution is called for at this moment on the question of how this expanded national wealth and people's income can be disposed among the various classes of people with appropriateness and fairness since expanded wealth is the basis of stability of the people's subsistence. From the above point of view, the following practical measures should be adopted pertaining to promotion of agricultural districts, improvement of the living conditions of urban workers and the relief of medium and minor industries.

- (1) Promotion of agricultural districts. With a view to avoiding the evil of preponderance of cities which is liable to result in course of execution of this program, to exert the promotion of economy of farm-villages by means of dispersal of industries into provinces and simultaneously to lessen the burden of farmers and improve their condition of living.

- (1) Reduction of burden of taxation.

Total yen 216,000,000, of which

Total abolishment of Household Rate	140 Million Yen
-------------------------------------	-----------------

50% reduction of Special Land-Tax	
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and its Additional Tax	7 " "
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50% Reduction of Miscellaneous Tax

and its Additional Tax 50 Million Yen

Transfer of that portion of expenses

of Town and Village Offices belong-

ing to the Government business. 19 Million Yen

(2) Re-adjustment of the farmer's debts.

To clear off about 1,500,000,000 yen out of those high-interest and unsecured debts caused by operating and living expenses borne by the middle and small class farmers and constituting an impediment to agricultural production. The Government is to indemnify loss of the Loan Administrative Association with the limitation of 10,000,000 yen per year.

(3) Creation of the Health Association System. To create the Health Association in towns and villages and make it obligatory for the inhabitants to join it. Medical expenses amounting approximately to 175,000,000 yen a year (for 7,000,000 houses at 25 yen per house) will be divided equally and borne by the health instalment of the inhabitants, Government subsidy, payment by the patients, etc.

(4) New establishment of compensation system for the natural disaster to agriculture.

To establish insurance association with several villages as a unit to undertake crop insurance business on the staple farm products. This shall be re-insured by the national insurance at an assumed amount of approximately 60 million yen which is to be paid by the Government.

(2) Promotion of subsistence of urban workers.

- (1) To contrive to the best of our ability, means for alleviating intensity of labor resulting from expansion of industries and decline of living level resulting from rise of prices and to work for the cultivation of people's laboring strength and for maintenance of industrial peace.

- (2) To revise Factory Ordinance and especially to undertake alleviation of excessive labor and relief for the sick and wounded.
 - (3) To plan enlargement of various labor insurances.
 - (4) To promote welfare institutions for working class in general.
- (3) Protection of middle and minor class manufacturers. In view of the importance of the position occupied by the medium and minor industries in our industrial organization, to adopt the following measures for their revival and succor.
- (1) Readjustment of debts of the middle and minor class manufacturers.
 - (2) Readjustment of banking organs for medium and minor industries.
 - (3) Removal of pressure by big enterprises.
 - (4) Rationalization of management and systematization of organization.

IX. Financial Policy.

The success or failure of this program is doubtless solely dependent upon the Government's consistent and firm guidance under the national policy. The Government should support various industries with all possible means from the standpoint of strengthening the nation's power and it is especially of vital necessity that measures for financial aid should be taken by our Government.

The assumed amount requisite for the financial aid to be executed by the Government for achievement of this program is as follows

(As to outline of the items of account, vide attached table No. 4).

(Unit = One Million Yen)

ITEMS	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
Amount of Subsidy for Construction of Projected Industries	30	146	261	278	289	1,004
Amount of Subsidy Incidental to Execution of this Program	27	82	59	55	49	272
TOTALS	57	228	320	333	338	1,276

The estimate of the future annual expenditure of our Empire for the purpose of realization of repletion of the nation's strength and completion of the national defense (i.e. amount of the future annual expenditure having as an object the execution of this program) is approximately as in the chart below and the foregoing subsidies are to be included in the amount of annual expenditure.

(Unit = One Million Yen)

Classification	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
Total Amount of Estimated Annual Expenditure (Assumed)	2,945	3,571	3,900	4,200	4,300	18,843
Increase as against 1937	(a) 72	626	955	1,255	1,355	4,263

NOTE: (a) Represents the requisite amount as the secondary additional estimate for 1937 following execution of this program and is included in 2,945 million yen.

The counter-plan for the above purposes will be:

1. Estimates for the annual revenue corresponding to the above quoted expenditure shall be dealt with in the following manner:

(Unit = One Million Yen)

ITEMS	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
Amount of Subsidy for Construction of Projected Industries	30	146	261	278	289	1,004
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NOTE: (a) Represents the requisite amount as the secondary additional estimate for 1937 following execution of this program and is included in 2,945 million yen.

The counter-plan for the above purposes will be:

1. Estimates for the annual revenue corresponding to the above quoted expenditure shall be dealt with in the following manner:

(Unit = One Million Yen)

CLASSIFICATION	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
Fundamental Revenue	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,000
Natural Increase & Increased or New Taxes	400	784	903	1,073	1,211	4,371
Increase Transferred from Specific Account	50	60	73	86	99	368
National Loan Bond	895	1,127	1,324	1,441	1,390	6,177
TOTAL	2,945	3,571	3,900	4,200	4,300	18,916
Amount of Increase as Against 1937	(a) (72)	626	955	1,255	1,355	4,263

2. It is necessary for the Government, not only to carry out all possible synthetic measures to improve the financial situation regarding circulation of money, consumption and all the matters concerned with the people's subsistence, but also to take the following important steps for the purpose of successful accomplishment of the above financial policy.

- (1) To intensify the control of budget. To concentrate the annual expenditure on fostering and achievement of the execution of this program and to thoroughly cut down non-urgent and non-important expenditures.
- (2) In conjunction with the advancement of producing capacity and increase of the people's income, to contrive fundamental rationalization of the taxation system, etc., in order to increase the running revenue of the nation.
- (3) To strive all the more for drawing the military expenditure into industrial branches.
- (4) To stimulate the profits of heavy industries to be participated in by the agricultural and fishing districts.
- (5) To firmly establish the national loan bond policy in conjunction with the financial policy.
- (6) To enforce administrative and financial re-adjustment with a view to promoting efficiency of the Government and public officials.

REFORMATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

X. In the course of execution of this program, it is imperative to firmly establish a powerful administrative organization and to maintain it as a systematic and immovable national policy, and for this purpose fundamental reformation of the present cabinet system, such as formation of the Board of National Affairs and severance of the heads of all ministerial departments from the ministers of national affairs, etc., and also re-investigation on the whole administrative organization, becomes inevitably necessary. However, due to the difficulty of rapid realization of the above objects, the following emergency measures at least ought to be adopted for the present to avoid any impediment in carrying out the national policy for execution of this program.

- (1) Formation of the Board of General Affairs as the central directive and controlling organ for the execution of this program.
- (2) New establishment of the Foreign Trade Ministry for adjusting and handling foreign trade.
- (3) New establishment of the Air-transport Ministry for realization of unprecedented advancement of our civil air-transportation.
- (4) New establishment of the Ministry of Health for the promotion of people's physique and cultivation of their labor strength.
- (5) Revision of the Civil Service Appointment Ordinance with a view to selecting and appointing capable civilian personnels to let them undertake fresh and active industrial administration.
- (6) As to personal affairs of the special juridical person, to make it a basic principle not to appoint any Government official in view of the evils in the past.

Attached Table
No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF EXPANSION OF PROJECTED INDUSTRIES

Comparison of Production Strength in 1941 of principal projected industries with that of 1936 shows approximately the following result:

ITEMS	(A)	PRODUCTION GOAL		(B)	PRESENT CAPACITY		MULTIPLE RATIO OF (A) to (B)		
	Total	Japan	Manchuria	Total	Japan	Manchuria	Total	Japan	Manchuria
Ordinary Automobile	(1,000 No.) 100	90	10	37	37	-	2.7	2.4	-
Engineering Machinery	(1,000 No.) 50	45	5	13	13	-	3.8	3.5	-
Steel Material	(10,000 Metric ton) 1,300	900	400	485	440	45	2.7	2.0	8.9
Petroleum	(10,000 Metric ton) 565	325	240	36.4	21	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.6
Coal	(10,000 Metric ton) 11,000	7,200	2,800	5,556	4,200	1,356	2.0	1.7	2.8
Aluminum	(1,000 Metric ton) 100	70	30	21	21	-	4.8	3.3	-
Magnesium	(1,000 Metric ton) 9		3	0.5	0.5	-	18.0	12.0	-
Electric Power	(10,000 K.W.) 1,257	1,117	140	721	675	46	1.7	1.7	3.0
Shipbuilding	(10,000 ton) 93	86	7	50	50	-	1.9	1.7	

- NOTES: 1. The expansion ratio of general machineries is approximately 18.
2. The expansion ratio of Petroleum shows exclusively that of home produced gasoline and heavy oil. In case the producing capacity (1936) based on imported crude oil is taken as standard, the multiple ratio becomes little less than 10.

Attached Table
No. 2

ASSUMED AMOUNT OF PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

Yearly Increase or Decrease	Reserve Companies	Fund Indus- trial Assn.	Investment by Industrial Assn.	Paid-up Capital of Companies	Internal			
					Company Bonds	National Bonds	Local Bonds	Industrial Bonds
1926	98	14	21	578	205	158	26	2
1927	61	5	18	539	427	242	101	13
1928	129	14	18	462	466	420	169	2
1929	92	11	17	659	238	239	137	6
1930	(-)42	10	12	299	295	66	48	17
1931	(-)78	7	6	273	136	204	145	-
1932	84	5	5	264	147	746	145	18
1933	316	6	4	632	(-) 164	1,109	262	5
1934	438	8	7	1,330	96	1,041	359	0
1935	x 438	x 8	x 7	999	151	878	114	2

MENT OF PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

Internal		Insurance Reserve Fund		Mutual Financing Association Fund		Postal Savings & Postal Transfer Savings		Trust Deposits		Savings & Deposits in Organs belonging to Industrial Section Ass. System		Special Deposits	
Local Bonds	Industrial Bonds	Insurance Companies	Government Insurance			Bank Deposits							
26	2	137	92	(-)	1	365	28	220	145	(-)			
101	13	114	147	-		104	369	274	146				
169	2	136	137		5	257	224	294	177				
137	6	151	131		10	293	318	151	115				
48	17	113	138		8	(-) 343	296	4	(-) 7	(-)			
145	-	123	127		8	(-) 542	265	46	(-) 35				
145	18	142	172		1	369	85	5	54	(-)			
262	5	157	240		13	598	109	169	217				
359	0	217	232		18	707	157	183	93	(-)			
114	2	241	x 232		14	934	160	164	x 93	(-)			

(Unit = One Million Yen)

Savings & Deposits in Organs belong- ing to Industrial S. System		Specific Deposits in Deposit Section	Cash Held by Individuals & Industrial Companies	TOTAL A	Owned by Banks, Ins. Trust, Mutual Finance Ass. Government, Local Public Bodies		Securities, Deposits & Cash Owned by Industrial Companies	TOTAL B	People's Savings (A - B)
					Deposits	Securities			
145	(-)	2	(-) 57	2,029	(-) 64	382	115	433	1,596
146		1	91	2,652	16	990	125	1,131	1,521
177		6	12	2,928	(-) 264	1,359	172	1,267	1,661
115		30	(-) 70	2,528	94	504	129	727	1,801
7	(-)	7	(-) 151	756	(-) 122	291	11	180	576
35		16	(-) 56	645	(-) 307	403	14	110	535
54	(-)	17	72	2,297	110	1,091	5	1,206	1,091
217		120	95	3,890	313	1,715	113	2,141	1,749
93	(-)	22	82	4,966	48	1,542	278	1,868	3,098
93	(-)	39	* 104	* 4,500	* 112	* 1,238	309	* 1,659	* 2,841

X Represents unknown and figures for previous year provisionally adopted.

* Represents that which includes figures adopted as above.

(Unit = One Million Yen)

Specific Deposits in Deposit Section	Cash Held by Individuals & Industrial Companies	TOTAL A	Owed by Banks, Ins. Trust, Mutual Finance Ass. Government, Local Public Bodies Deposits	Securities	Securities, Deposits & Cash Owned by Industrial Companies	TOTAL B	People's Savings (A - B)
2	(-) 57	2,029	(-) 64	382	115	433	1,596
1	91	2,652	16	990	125	1,131	1,521
6	12	2,928	(-) 264	1,359	172	1,267	1,661
30	(-) 70	2,528	94	504	129	727	1,801
7	(-) 151	756	(-) 122	291	11	180	576
16	(-) 56	645	(-) 307	403	14	110	535
17	72	2,297	110	1,091	5	1,206	1,091
120	95	3,890	313	1,715	113	2,141	1,749
22	82	4,966	48	1,542	278	1,868	3,098
39	* 104	* 4,500	* 112	* 1,238	309 *	1,659	* 2,841

X Represents unknown and figures for previous year provisionally adopted.

* Represents that which includes figures adopted as above.

ATTACHED TABLE NO. 3

		ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF REQUISITE FUNDS FOR EXTENSION PLANS OF			
		Amount to be Newly Extended		Construction Funds Re	
CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	Total	Japan	Manchuria	Total
Aircraft		-	-	-	375
Ordinary Motorcar	10-Thousand	11	10	1	153
General Machinery	10-Thousand Yen	125,000	117,000	8,000	625
Engineering Machinery	"	13,700	10,700	3,000	137
<u>Iron Manufacture</u>					
Steel	10-Thousand kilo tons	715	360	355	1,001
Pig Iron	"	839	474	365	98
Ore	"	1,207	477	730	97
<u>Petroleum</u>					
Oil-Field	"	151	151	-	100
Artificial Fuel Oil	"	400	165	Liquid 149 Shale 86	1,325
Total	"			235	
Alcohol	"	29	25	4	86
Total	"	580	341	239	1,512
Coal	"	5,844	3,400	2,444	769
Aluminium	"	6	4	2	141
Magnesium	1-Thousand Kilo tons	5	3	2	14
Electric Power	10-Thousand K.W.	536	442	94	2,477
Shipbuilding	10-Thousand tons	43	36	7	129
Vehicle Locomotive	No.			88(691) 3,000(7620)	28
Freight Car					
Soda	10-Thousand kilo ton	22	19	4	24
Dyestuffs	"	2	2	-	33
Pulp	"	28	23	5	98
Gold Mining	10-Thousand Yen	21,141	14,175	6,966	186
	kilo tons	57	40	17	
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	641
GRAND TOTAL OF REQUISITE FUNDS					8,536

REMARKS: This Table has been specially studied and composed for the purpose of estimating total for execution of this program and consequentially does not completely coincide in basic and Attached Table No. 1. However, this Table has been inserted for reference as shown.

REQUISITE FUNDS FOR EXTENSION PLANS OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN & MANCHURIA.

Extended	Construction	Funds Required	(Unit : One Million Yen)	
Japan	Manchuria	Total	Japan	Manchuria
-	-	375	302	73
10	1	153	146	7
7,000	8,000	625	585	40
9,700	5,000	137	107	30
360	355	1,001	504	497
474	365	98	-	98
477	730	97	38	58
151	-	100	100	-
165	Liquid 149 Shale 86	1,325	598	Liquid 621 Shale 107
	235			728
25	4	86	75	11
341	239	1,512	773	739
3,400	2,444	769	476	293
4	2	141	79	62
3	2	14	7	7
442	94	2,477	2,210	267
36	7	129	108	21
	88(691)	28	-	28
	3,000(7620)			
19	4	24	19	5
2	-	33	33	-
23	5	98	81	18
4,175	6,966	186	144	42
40	17			
-	-	641	481	160
TOTAL OF REQUISITE FUNDS		8,536	6,092	2,444

Proposed for the purpose of estimating total amount of construction funds required. This table does not completely coincide in basic figures with Table of Requisite Items. This table has been inserted for reference as showing basis of calculation of such funds.

ESTIMATES OF DIRECT & INDIRECT SUBSIDIES OF JAPANESE
FOR INDUSTRIES PROJECTED BY THIS PROGRAM

Attached Table No. 4 - 1

ITEMS	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Maintenance & Guarantee of Factory Equip- ments of Aircraft Manufacturing Company					2,574
Amount to be appropriated out of Army Air Expenditure for Aircraft Industry (Based on Assumption)	22,199	21,383	32,798	42,153	46,713
Aid for equipment in accordance with Iron and Steel Self-sufficient Policy	260	2,100	3,100	2,600	-
Subsidy to Petroleum Prospecting (Decided)	692	715	715	715	715
Subsidy to Exploitation of North Sakhalin Petroleum Resources (Ditto)	2,172	2,440	1,888	864	864
Prospecting Expenses of Navy Reserve Oil Fields (Ditto)	710	710	-	-	-
Subsidy for Prospecting Oil Fields	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Government Investment in Imperial Fuel Joint Stock Company	1,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subsidy for Artificial Fuel Oil Manufacture	1,792	7,327	24,772	34,337	46,265
Security Money for National Policy Shipbuild- ing Companies	-	640	1,200	876	180
Government Investment to National Policy Machinery Company	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<u>OTHERS</u>	-	51,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	29,825	116,320	230,553	247,545	259,268
Government Subscription to Mining and Industrial Section of Manchurian Railway Company	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,687
Government Investment in Other Enterprises in Manchuria	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,687
<u>AGGREGATE</u>	29,825	146,320	260,553	277,545	288,955

NOTE: This Table is a provisional calculation for the purpose of obtaining basis of Requisite Funds.

OF DIRECT & INDIRECT SUBSIDIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIES PROJECTED BY THIS PROGRAM

(Unit - One Thousand Yen)

	1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
			3,574	3,574
383	32,798	42,153	46,713	176,256
100	3,100	2,600	-	3,060
15	715	715	715	3,552
140	1,888	864	864	7,580
710	-	-	-	1,420
000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
827	24,772	34,327	46,365	115,093
640	1,280	876	180	2,976
000	5,000	5,000	-	15,000
0	150,000	150,000	150,000	501,000
0	230,553	247,515	259,268	883,511
0	10,000	10,000	9,687	39,687
0	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
0	30,000	30,000	29,687	119,687
0	260,553	277,545	288,955	1,003,198

urpose of obtaining basis of Requisite Funds.

ESTIMATES OF DIRECT & INDIRECT SUBSIDIES OF JAPANESE
FOR INDUSTRIES PROJECTED BY THIS PROGRAM

Attached Table No. 4 - 1

ITEMS	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Maintenance & Guarantee of Factory Equip- ments of Aircraft Manufacturing Company					2,574
Amount to be appropriated out of Army Air Expenditure for Aircraft Industry (Based on Assumption)	22,199	31,383	32,798	42,153	46,713
Aid for equipment in accordance with Iron and Steel Self-sufficient Policy	260	2,100	3,100	2,600	-
Subsidy to Petroleum Prospecting (Decided)	692	715	715	715	715
Subsidy to Exploitation of North Sakhalin Petroleum Resources (Ditto)	2,172	2,440	1,888	864	864
Prospecting Expenses of Navy Reserve Oil Fields (Ditto)	710	710	-	-	-
Subsidy for Prospecting Oil Fields	-	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Government Investment in Imperial Fuel Joint Stock Company	1,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subsidy for Artificial Fuel Oil Manufacture	1,792	7,327	24,772	34,327	46,265
Security Money for National Policy Shipbuild- ing Companies	-	640	1,280	876	180
Government Investment to National Policy Machinery Company	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	-
<u>OTHERS</u>	-	51,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	29,825	116,320	230,553	247,545	259,268
Government Subscription to Mining and Industrial Section of Manchurian Railway Company	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,687
Government Investment in Other Enterprises in Manchuria	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
<u>TOTAL</u>	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	29,687
 <u>AGGREGATE</u>	 29,825	 146,320	 260,553	 277,545	 288,955
					1.

NOTE: This Table is a provisional calculation for the purpose of obtaining basis of Requisite Funds.

DIRECT & INDIRECT SUBSIDIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
ENTRIES PROJECTED BY THIS PROGRAM

(Unit - One Thousand Yen)

1939	1940	1941	TOTAL
		3,574	3,574
2,798	42,153	46,713	176,256
3,100	2,600	-	3,060
715	715	715	3,552
1,888	864	864	7,580
-	-	-	1,420
6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
4,772	34,337	46,365	115,093
1,280	876	180	2,976
5,000	5,000	-	15,000
1,000	150,000	150,000	501,000
553	247,515	259,268	883,511
1,000	10,000	9,687	39,687
1,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
1,000	30,000	29,687	119,687
553	277,545	288,955	1,003,198

of obtaining basis of Requisite Funds.

ESTIMATES OF SUBSIDIES OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR COLLATERAL
ENTERPRISES FOR EXECUTION OF THIS PROGRAM

Attached Table No. 4 - 2

(Unit = One Thousand Yen)

ITEMS	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total
Promotion & Subsidy to Civil Air-Transportation	-	12,998	14,168	14,158	14,403	55,727
Government Investment in The Industrial Bank of Japan	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
Government Investment in The National Policy Trade Company	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	15,000
Expenditure Cultivating Overseas Farm Products Markets	300	300	300	300	300	15,000
Training Expenses for Technicians & Skilled Workmen	17,418	13,850	15,155	5,950	5,950	58,323
Aid to Exploitation of Special Iron Resources	1,004	2,148	1,165	1,200	700	6,217
TOTAL	26,722	37,296	33,788	29,608	24,353	151,767
Government Investment for <u>Other</u> Industrial Enterprises than the Manchurian Railway	-	30,000	25,000	25,000	24,105	104,105
Expenses of National Policy of Immigration to Manchuria	-	15,000	-	500	500	16,000
TOTAL		45,000	25,000	25,500	24,605	120,105
GRAND TOTAL	26,722	82,296	58,788	55,108	48,958	271,872

REMARKS:

1. The Amounts Shown in this Table are not included in the Amounts of Government Investment described in the text of Financial Policy.
2. This Table has been provisionally prepared for the purpose of calculating basis of requisite funds.

III OUTLINE OF THE PLAN FOR THE EXPANSION OF

PRODUCTIVE POWER

By

PLANNING BOARD

(Decided by Cabinet Conference) Jan 1939

OUTLINE OF THE PLAN FOR THE EXPANSION OF PRODUCTIVE

POWER

In view of the present situation at home and abroad, this plan aims at the repletion and strengthening of the national power of our country which is the stabilizing force of East Asia, and for the establishment of a comprehensive productive power expansion plan for Japan, Manchoukuo and China, which will bring about the realization of the necessary goal in regard to important national defense and basic industries by 1941, in order to be prepared for the epochal development of our country's destiny in the future, and the realization of this is expected at all cost.

1. Basic Policy.

- (1) The scope of this plan chiefly aims at the perfection of the foundation of national defense and is restricted to major industries requiring rapid expansion under a unified plan.
- (2) This plan is for the establishment of a plan for the expansion of the productive power of the major industries of our country based on the policy for establishment of a comprehensive plan for Japan, Manchoukuo and China through close contact and co-ordination among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.
- (3) → This plan aims at the establishment of self-sufficiency in regard to important resources within the sphere of our influence and thereby avoid dependency on the resources of a third power as far as possible in time of an emergency.

2. Aim.

The types of planned industries, the production goal to be achieved in 1941 by this plan and the yearly production estimates are as follows:

KIND OF MATERIAL	UNIT	GOAL	Yearly Estimates			
			1938	1939	1940	1941
<u>IRON & STEEL</u>	1,000 Kilo tons					
Steel Material						
Ordinary Steel		7,260	4,615	5,630	6,280	7,260
Special Steel & Cast Steel		1,000	520	670	820	1,000
Steel Ingots		9,950	6,310	7,753	8,799	9,950
Pig Iron		6,362	3,300	4,000-	5,293	6,362
Iron Ore,		5,700	2,250	3,200	4,400	5,700
<u>COAL</u>	1,000 Kilo tons	78,182	58,363	65,803	71,725	78,182
<u>Light Metals</u>	Kilo tons					
Aluminum		126,400	19,000	29,200	39,100	126,400
Magnesium		11,000	1,123	2,780	6,650	11,000
<u>Non-Ferrous Metal</u>	Kilo tons					
Copper		179,000	97,406	128,183	149,477	179,000
Lead		35,550	18,744	26,785	33,625	35,550
Zinc		95,000	55,800	70,100	88,000	95,000
Tin		3,500	1,804	2,650	2,850	3,500
Nickel		5,000	150	2,150	3,980	5,000
<u>Petroleum & its Substitutes</u>	1,000 Kilo-litres					
Gas. for Aircrafts		240	45	74	145	240
Gas. for Motorcars (nat.)		1,250	965	1,228	1,417	1,250
Gas. for Motorcars (art.)		290	10	26	76	290
Heavy Oil (nat.)		850	610	756	886	850
Heavy Oil (art.)		246	28	48	83	246
Lubricating Oil for Aircrafts		20		5	10	20

KIND OF MATERIAL	Unit	Goal	Yearly estimates			
			1938	1939	1940	1941
Absolute alcohol		270	20	90	170	270
<u>SODA & INDUSTRIAL SALT</u>	1,000 Kilo tons					
Soda Ash		908	736	667	757	908
Caustic Soda		574	408	396	471	574
Industrial Salt		325	50	71	157	325
Ammonia Sulphate	1,000 Kilo tons	2,039	1,510	1,760	1,936	2,039
<u>PULP</u>	1,000 Long tons					
For Paper		1,037	875	901	989	1,037
For Rayon		307	95	194	253	307
<u>GOLD</u>	Kilogram	106,534	51,669	76,025	91,909	106,534
<u>MACHINE TOOLS</u>	1,000 Yen	200,000	76,000	118,500	172,500	200,000
<u>ROLLING STOCK</u>	Cars					
Locomotives		1,100	877	980	1,050	1,100
Passenger cars		2,000	1,161	1,600	2,000	2,000
Freight cars		21,000	14,111	20,000	21,000	21,000
<u>SHIPS</u>	Ton	650,000	402,000	550,000	600,000	650,000
<u>MOTORCARS</u>	1,000 Cars	80	157	45	65	80
<u>WOOL</u>	Bale	9,166	2,722	3,902	4,103	9,166
Electric Power	K.W.					
Hydro.		2,693,700	415,000	528,000	658,700	1,092,000
Coal		1,000,000	295,000	245,000	230,000	230,000

N.B. The yearly figures for electric powers denote the estimated increase during the year and the figures given in the Goal Column represent the aggregates.

3. Method of execution.

This plan is to be realized in accordance with the real object of its planning, with the government and the people united as one, and with the entire strength of the nation backed by

perfect cooperation and firm determination directed toward it. Accordingly, in executing this plan, the government should take every possible measures for its accomplishment, so that there could occur no setback in its execution.

For this purpose, the government should endeavor to make a proper and effective use of the various systems and facilities for the promotion of industries executed heretofore, and in view of the fact that this plan aims at a rapid and intensive expansion of the productive power, the government shall devise special measures in regard to the control and encouragement of enterprises, the supplying of technicians and laborers, the accommodation of funds and the supplying of necessary materials according to the condition of the various industries for accelerating and securing the execution of the plan.

Pursuant to the above policy, the government is to take such measures, if necessary, as to enact laws and to enforce the National Mobilization Law.

(Reference Material)

PLANS FOR EXPANSION OF PRODUCTIVE POWER OF
MANCHOUKUO & NORTH CHINA

In Manchoukuo, a 5-Year Plan for industrial exploitation has been framed aiming at 1941 (8th Year of Kotoku) as a goal and is in course of its execution, while in North China, a plan for expansion of productive power during a period of 1939-1942 was also undertaken and is at present under vigorous preparation.

In the above two plans, those factors corresponding to our expansion program of productive power may be outlined in the following tables.

Furthermore, these plans may^{be} subject to further re-adjustments from the point of view of an expansion plan for synthetic productive power of Japan, Manchoukuo ~~and~~ when our plan is finally decided.

(1) 5-YEAR PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPLOITATION OF MANCHOUKHO

ITEMS	UNITS	1938	1939	1940	1941
<u>IRON & STEEL</u>	One-Thousand Kilo tons				
Steel Materials		335	395	557	1,038
Steel Ingot		620	655	1,039	2,027
Pig Iron		910	1,760	2,350	3,325
Iron Ore		3,286	5,315	7,295	11,200
<u>COAL</u>	One-Thousand Kilo tons	17,185	21,450	26,410	31,910
Light Metals	Kilo ton				
Aluminum	" "	1,500	4,500	8,500	15,000
Magnesium	" "		10	400	1,000
<u>NON-FERROUS METALS</u>	Kilo ton				
Copper	" "	390	1,765	3,160	3,971
Lead	" "	2,993	12,395	27,487	46,152
Zinc	" "	2,575	14,319	31,850	50,525
<u>LIQUID FUEL</u>					
Gasoline	One-Thousand Kilo-litres	135	143	191	335
Heavy Oil	One-Thousand Kilo-tons	95	91	186	186
<u>SODA & SALT</u>	Kilo-ton				
Soda Ash	" "	54,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Caustic Soda	" "	200	3,100	9,655	12,255
Salt	" "	391,180	509,190	679,400	910,160
<u>SULPHATE OF ALUMINA</u>	" "	270,670	308,162	382,420	393,990
<u>PULP</u>	One-Thousand Kilo tons	54	65	193	270
<u>GOLD</u>	Kilograms	5,142	10,065	20,568	33,277
<u>ENGINEERING MACHINERY</u>	No.	120	250	500	500
Automobile	No.				30,000
<u>SHEEP'S WOOL</u>	Kilo ton				
Select Breed		116	212	318	529
Ordinary Breed		3,171	3,346	3,548	3,757
<u>ELECTRIC POWER</u>	K. W.	603,730	898,010	1,394,210	2,066,010

N.B. 1. This Table shows the estimated amount of production in and after the 2d year, of the same articles enumerated in the expansion plan of productive power of Japan.

2. Respecting Sheep's Wool, plan on Japanese side has been provisionally adopted.

(2) EXPANSION PLAN OF PRODUCTIVE POWER OF NORTH CHINA

ITEMS	UNITS	1939	1940	1941	1942
IRON & STEEL	One-Thousand Kilo-tons				
STEEL MATERIALS	"				130
Pig Iron	"	45	141	210	571
Iron Ore	"	290	822	1,260	1,689
<u>COAL</u>	One-Thousand Kilo-tons	14,200	17,900	22,700	22,300
LIQUID FUEL	One-Thousand Kilo-tons				
Gasoline				25	215
Heavy Oil					85
SODA & SALT	One-Thousand Kilo-tons				
Soda Ash	"	42	55	125	125
Caustic Soda	"			18	215
Salt	"	1,076	1,266	1,532	1,820
SHEEP'S WOOL	"				
Select Breed	"		30	74	334
Ordinary Breed	"	8,633	9,108	9,609	10,036
ELECTRIC POWER	K.W.	84,000	84,000	229,000	269,000

N. F.

1. This Table shows the estimated amount of production of the same articles taken up in the expansion plan of productive power of Japan.
2. Regarding Sheep's Wool, amount anticipated by Japan has been adopted.
3. Regarding Electric Power, figures planned in Mongolian-Sing Kiang Districts are not included.

Document No. 1522

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. 1522

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, TAKAHASHI, Michitoshi hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Secretary of Cabinet, and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 66 pages, dated _____, 1941, and described as follows: Book, "Progress for Mapping Out a Program for Important Industry Extension. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Cabinet.

Signed at Tokyo on this
17th day of August, 1946.

M. Takahashi (signed)
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: R. Kuriyama (signed)

Secretary of Cabinet
Official Capacity.

Statement of Official Procurement

I, Richard H. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this
19th day of Aug., 1946

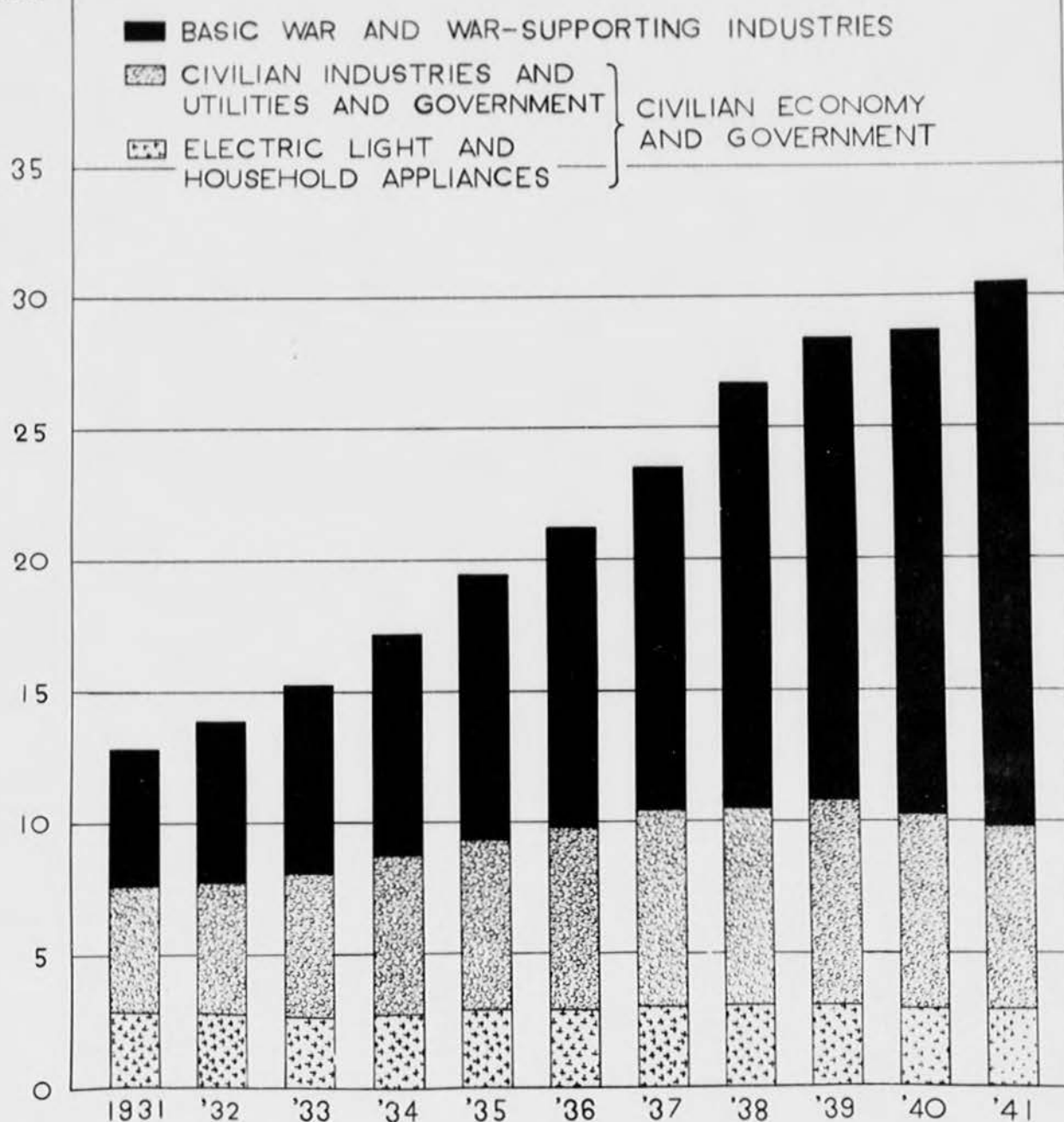
Richard H. Larsh (signed)
NAME

Witness: Edward P. Monaghan
(signed)

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

ELECTRIC POWER CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN PROPER, 1931-1941

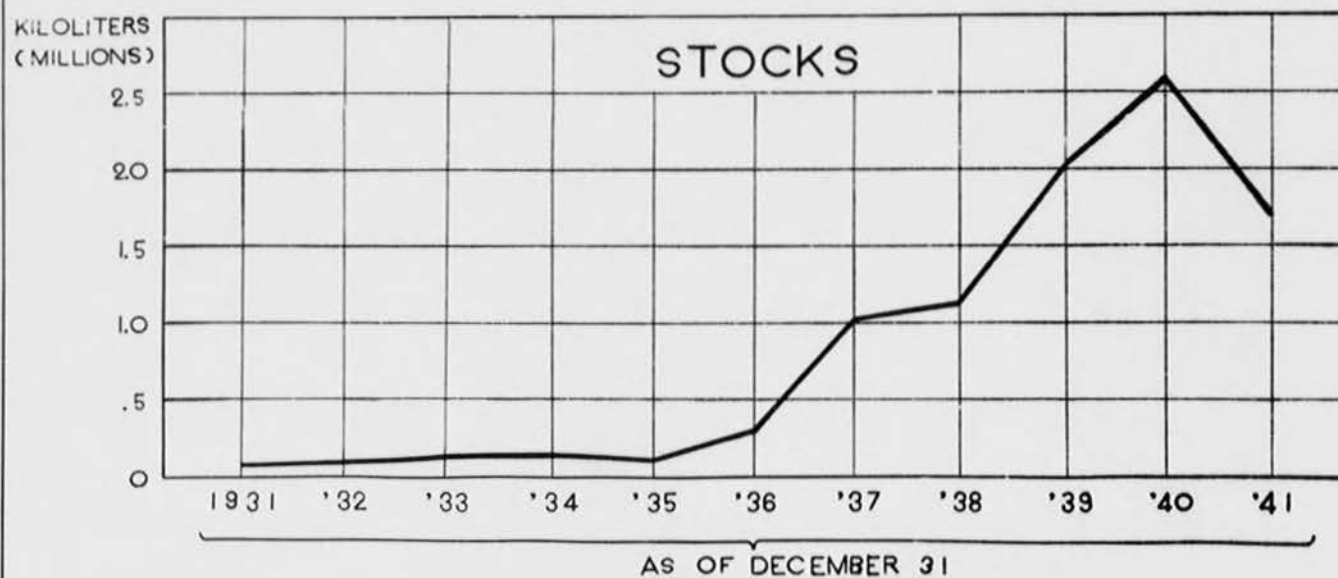
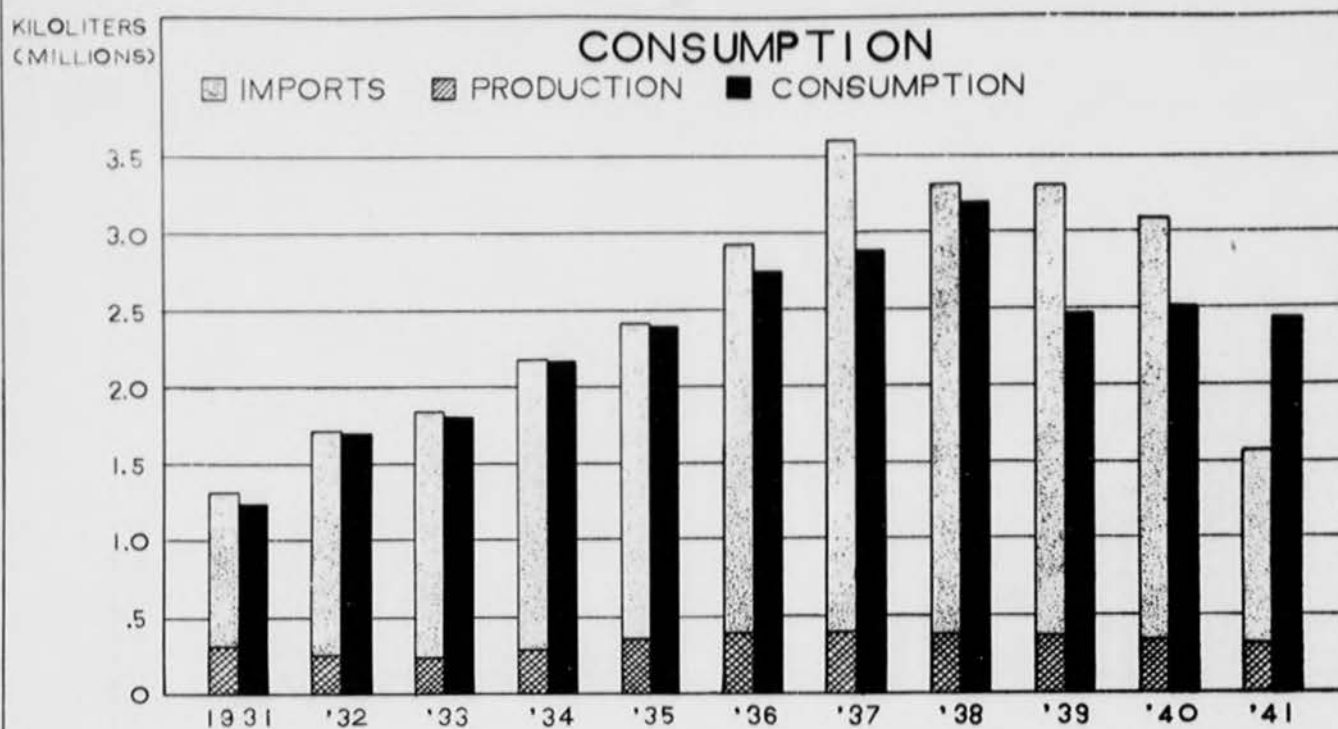
KILOWATT HOURS
(BILLIONS)



SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

IPSDOC 2030-10-a 6x844

CRUDE OIL CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS IN JAPAN PROPER, 1931-1941



SOURCE : MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

IPS DOC 9030-43A

Ex 845

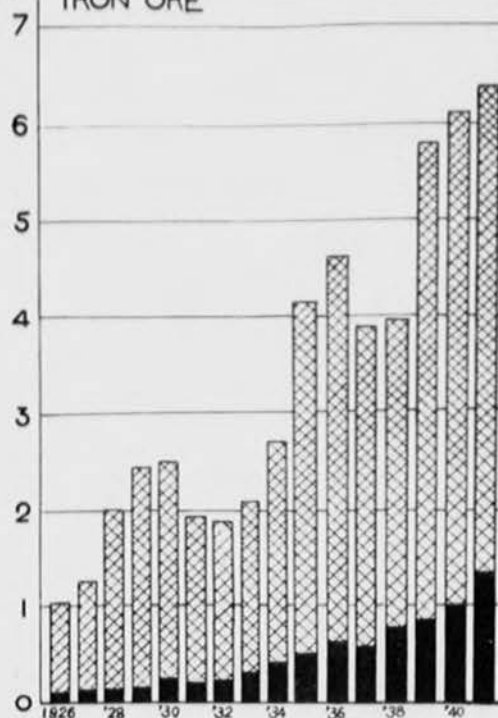
STEEL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS IN JAPAN PROPER, 1926-1941

■ PRODUCTION

▨ IMPORTS

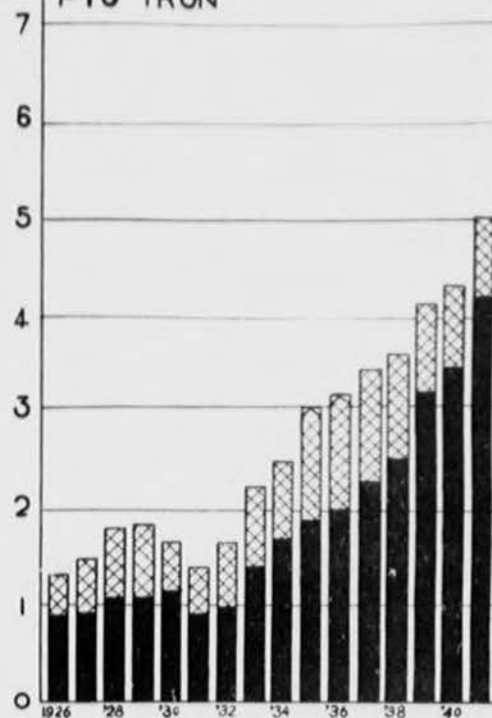
METRIC TON
(MILLIONS)

IRON ORE



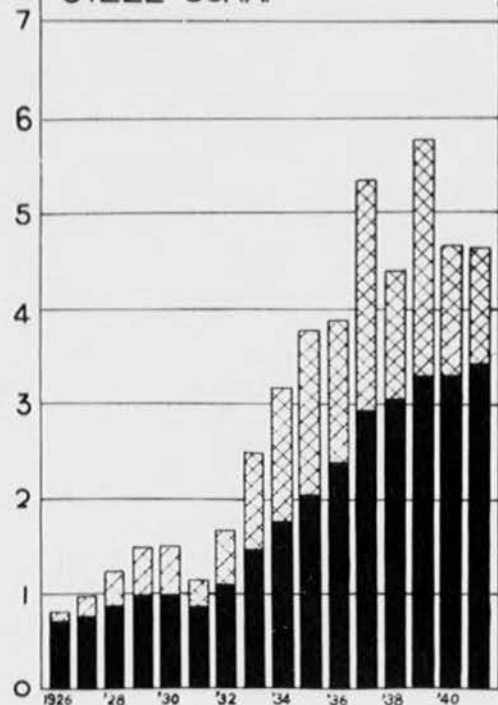
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PIG IRON



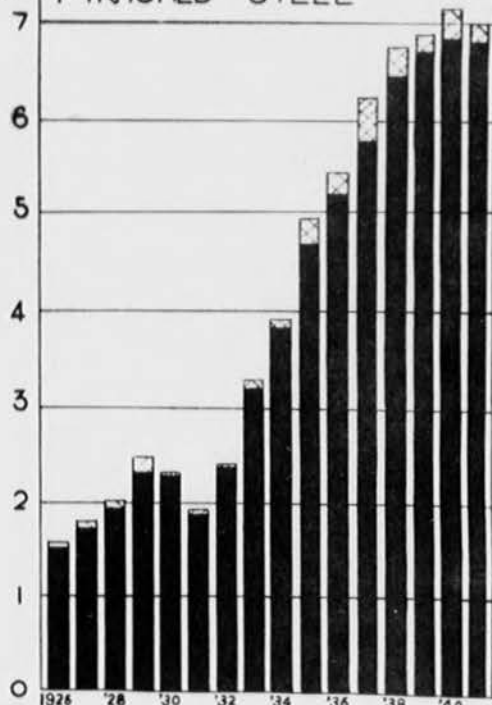
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STEEL SCRAP



METRIC TONS
(MILLIONS)

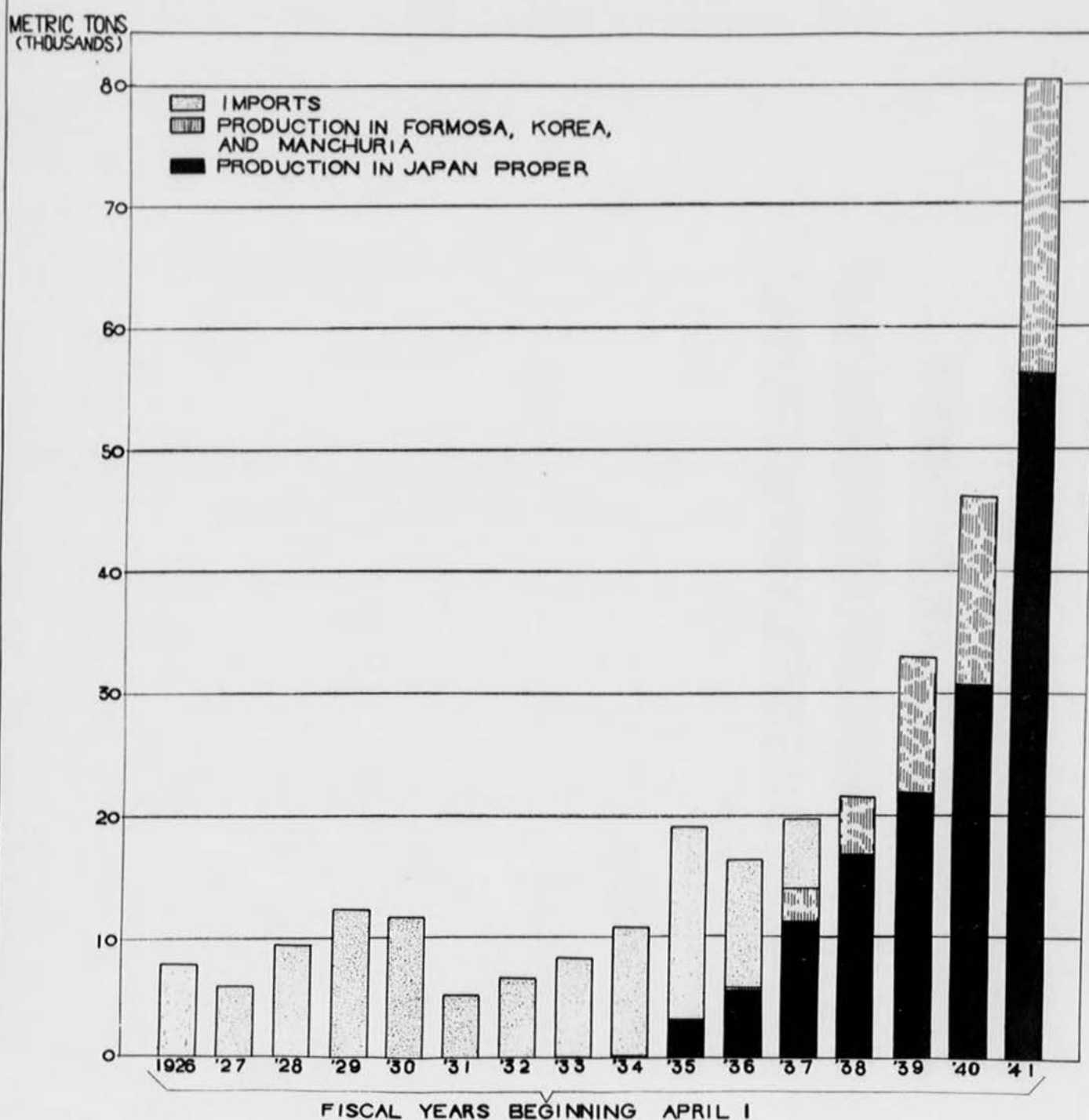
FINISHED STEEL



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IPS Doc 7020 46A EX 246

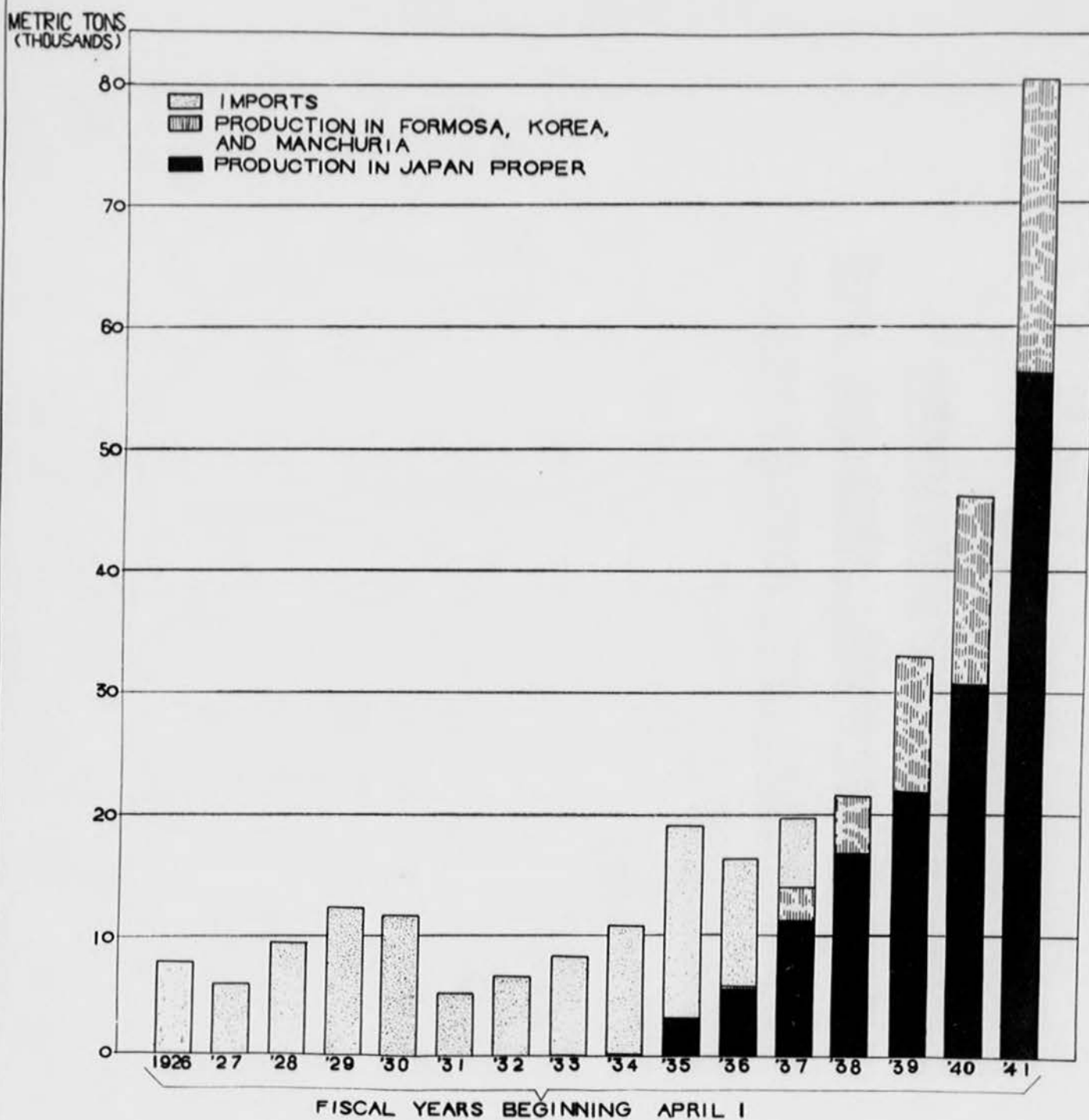
ALUMINUM PRODUCTION IN JAPANESE EMPIRE, 1926-1941



SOURCE: ① PRODUCTION DATA: LIGHT METAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION;
② IMPORT DATA: FINANCE MINISTRY

IPS. Doc 7020
46A EX 246

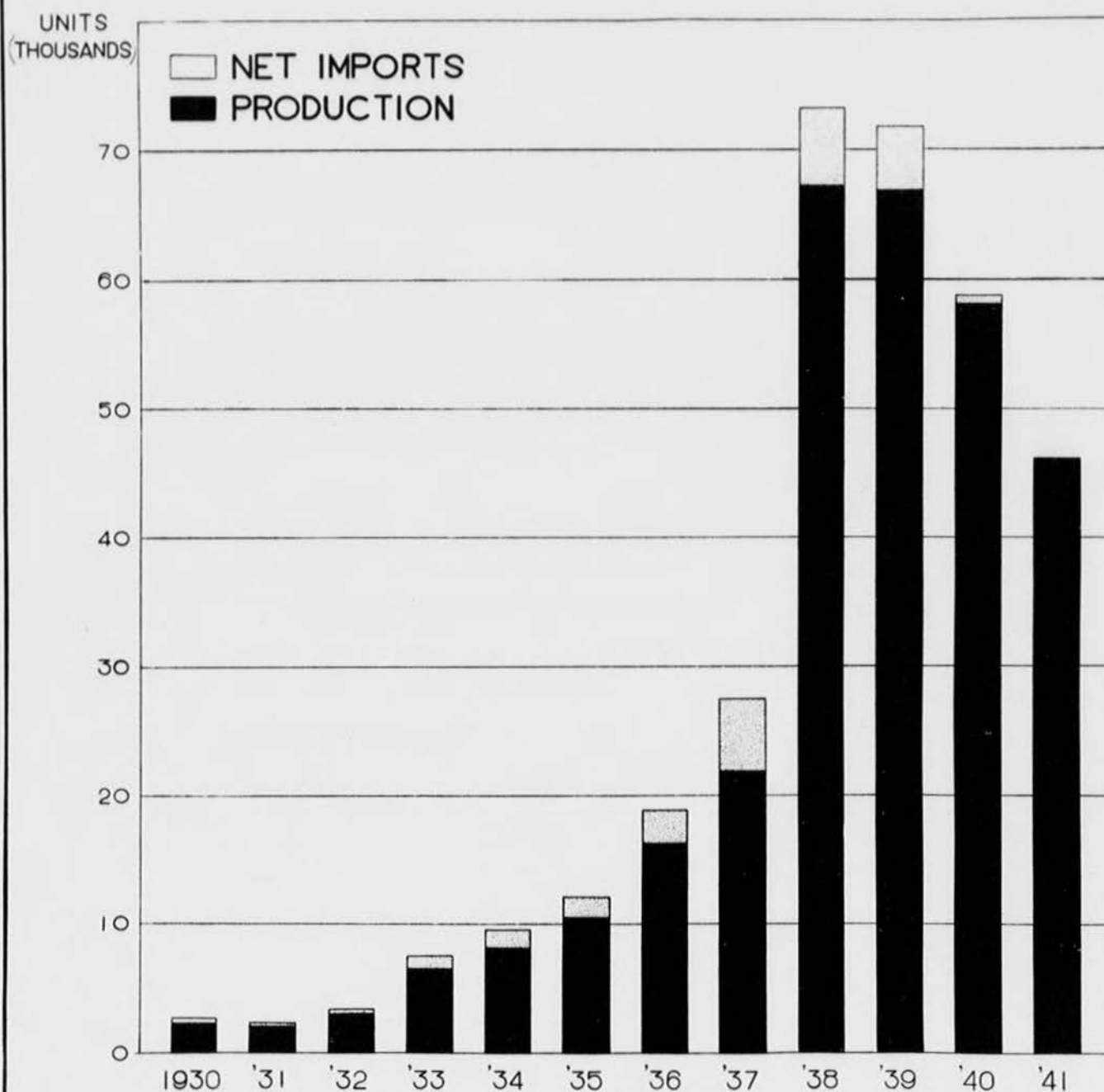
ALUMINUM PRODUCTION IN JAPANESE EMPIRE, 1926-1941



SOURCE: ① PRODUCTION DATA: LIGHT METAL CONTROL ASSOCIATION;
② IMPORT DATA: FINANCE MINISTRY

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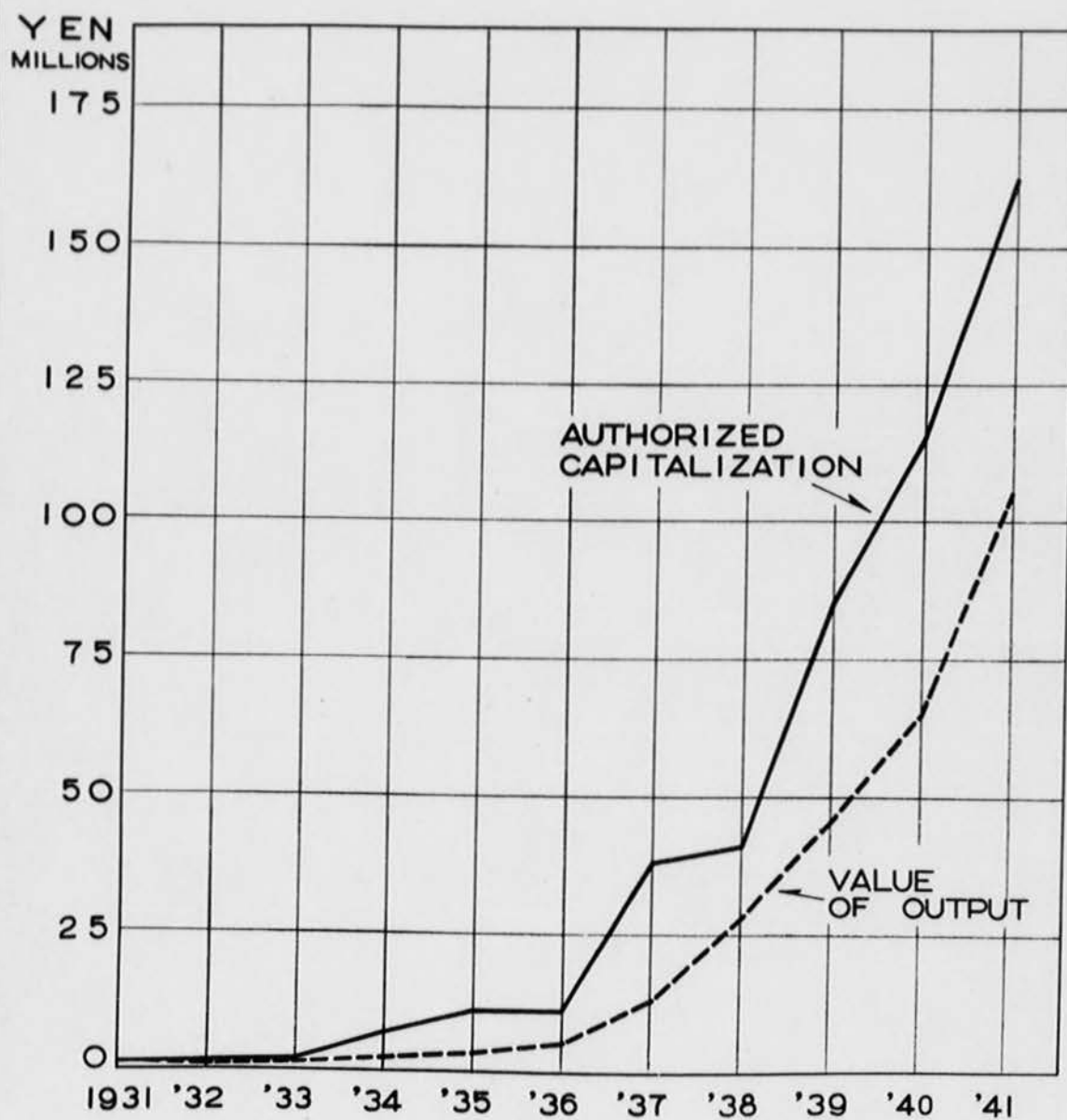
MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION AND NET IMPORTS IN JAPAN PROPER, 1930-1941



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND
MACHINE TOOL CONTROL ASSOCIATION

I.P.S. DOC. 9030
62A 640,848

EXPANSION OF PRECISION BEARING INDUSTRY IN JAPAN PROPER, 1931-1941



SOURCE : PRECISION MACHINE CONTROL ASSOCIATION